

No. 4159	號九十五百一千四第	月六十月正唐	年末辛治同	HONGKONG, MONDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1871.	一拜禮	日六月三英	港香	PRICE 54¢ PER NO.
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號九十五百一千四第

唐正月十六日

同治辛未年

Auctions.

Firms.

1010

STEAM TO SHANGHAI

TEAM TO SHANGHAI

LE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
 "SUNDA."
 leaves for the above place about 24 hours
 the arrival of the next English Mail.
 W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
 O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 400 Hongkong, 8th March, 1871. [14 409]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA
 LE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
 "OTTAWA."
 leaves for the above place shortly after the
 arrival of the next English Mail.
 W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
 O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 400 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871. [14 410]

FOR SINGAPORE direct.
 The British Steamer
 "ADA."
 will leave here about 12 o'clock for
 Singapore, Master, will have prompt despatch
 the above port.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 J. COLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 400 Hongkong, 8th March, 1871.
 FOR SHANGHAI

“WILLIAM MILLER.”
 erg, Master, will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
 AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 402 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.
 H.M.S. “NEW YORK.”
 British Regatta
 “OBABA.”
 dic, Master, will have despatch for the above
 For Freight, apply to
 AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 402 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.
 H.M.S. “ADVENTURE.”
 NOTICE.
 HED Ward Room Officers hereby give notice
 that they are not responsible for any
 be contrabuted by their Stewards or Mess-
 403 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.
 ENDERS for the Supply of Articles for the
 POONCHOW ARSENAL, must be sent to the
 of the POONCHOW ARSENAL, before the
 of March, 1871. On and after this date

enders will be received.

P. GIQUEL,
Director.

33 Wanchow, 24th February, 1871.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

The Company being established, with its
Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at
several Treaty Ports of China and Japan,
accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance
on the basis of Premium current at the respec-
tive places.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary

**48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1871.**

NAVY CONTRACTORS, 1871-72. **[H 385]**

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be
received by the undersigned at or before
on **THURSDAY**, the 9th proximo, from
the tenders of supplying the following
articles for the use of the Naval Department,
in the Year 1871-72, viz.:-

Fresh Bread	Grains.
Vegetables.	Salt.
Rice.	Water.
	Stead.

Printed Forms of Tender, and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Stores' Office.

RICHARD F. HAWKE,
Naval Commodore and Acting Surgeon (Singapore).
M. Narai Tanaka
TAKASIMA, 24th February, 1871. (114 372)

POST at the Races, on the last instant, a Lady's GOLD PENNOL CASE. The order will be rewarded on applying to the
CLERK OF THE RACES, at the Jockey-Club.

CLERK OF THE RACES.
TAKASIMA COLLIERY,
NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (3 foot seam), in quantities as tendered, to be delivered on board ship at this Harbor.

Notes.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245. The weight of 100 lbs. of coal is 1.245 cubic feet, and is to be fully equal to the at English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.,
Agent in Hongkong.

1913
 1913 NANKAI, CHINA, October, 1870.
 MANILA.
 LISA O. DE ALBERTO,
 WIFE OF ALBERTO ALBERTO,
 EMPADON, DORADO, REFERS, SAIL
 MAKER, CAULKER, &c.
 Surveyor to H.M.S. Gales, by special ap-
 [236] No. 2, Mourlin, Manila. [Feb. 8
 GEORGE TAUFER
 GUN SMITH
 AND
 PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
 No. 17,
 1852] PRATA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19
 FOR SALE.
 THE new and fast Sailing Cutter Yacht
 Anna, 20 Tons.
 Apply at the PRATA HOTEL
 at 130 Hongkong, 20th January, 1871.
 O BELLET, or sold by private contract, the
 Business Premises lately in the occupation
 of the Supreme Court Surveyor's Road. Central,
 the Building can be let either as it stands, or

arranged in seats of Oakum, with various window
 sitting rooms, as may be required.
 Apply to Messrs. RAWLINS, MUELEN & Co.,
 107 Beaver (Hongkong) Dispensary, where Plans for
 the Alteration of the Theatre may be seen.
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 at 336 Hongkong, 21st February, 1871.

NOTICE.
 The Undersecretary of the British
 Legation, *Schouner Davidson*, will not be responsible
 for any debts contracted by her commander,
 Captain, *Yong Seng*, of the *Davidson*, on and
 after her arrival in Hongkong.
 H. MAONATIC,
 Undersecretary.
 J. W. WHITALL,
 at 121 East Point, 18th January, 1871.

Notices to Consignees.
 FREESES, "ARIZONA," FROM NEW
 YORK, &c.
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
 steamer are requested to send in their
 Bills of Lading to the undersigned for counter-
 signing, and take immediate delivery of their
 goods.
 J. W. WHITALL, Agent, for the discharge of the steamer.

all be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

407, Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per M. M. Doe's steamer Aro, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for confirmation, and to take delivery of their goods before the 6th instant, at noon, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent,

399 Hongkong, 4th March, 1871.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE DAILY PRESS.
For the year 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 6TH, 1871.

THE volume of American Diplomatic Correspondence, in which the President's Message to Congress is published, contains an interesting and valuable despatch from Mr. Geo. F. Seward, United States Consul General, at Shanghai, upon the policy which should be adopted by foreign nations generally, and the United States in particular, with regard to their relations with China.

The despatch, which was written in Washington, is dated April 23rd, 1870, and consequently does not embrace any consideration of the Tientsin Massacre, an event which has done much to stimulate many false ideas entertained with respect to this country. Bearing this circumstance in mind, the views propounded may be considered on the whole fair and reasonable, though there is much in them with which it is impossible entirely to agree. An error, which has been so often repeated in despatches of this nature, that it is by this time almost sickening, is again propounded with very great emphasis. It is represented that there are two distinct views of the China question, that which is designated the "mercantile," and the other which may be termed the official view. It is assumed that mercantile men, because they do not hesitate to express their conviction that nothing in the way of progress can be attained in China unless pressure be brought to bear upon the authorities, are willing to advocate a policy of unscrupulous force; while it is claimed for the officials that, because they propound a more moderate view than that which is assumed, and only assumed, the merchants adopt, they are *bond fide* advocates of the entire independence of China, and are prepared to leave her free to enter upon a career of progress precisely when it may suit her. In both these positions there is simple assumption, the truth being that the so-called mercantile policy is identical with that which the officials advocate, whenever they descend from high sounding generalities into the region of common-sense plain facts and practical action. Talking their stand on the basis that some pressure must be exerted, the merchants are yet quite willing to admit that this pressure should be of as reasonable and temperate a nature as possible. On the other hand, the officials, starting from the premise that China should be entirely free to act as she likes, are careful to claim the right to "advise respectfully and discreetly, or warn earnestly." These terms are agreeably vague, but as soon as the principles involved in them become embodied in practice, it is clear that they amount to nothing more or less than a policy based upon the necessity of using a certain amount of pressure; as it is surely very useless to warn an unwilling Government unless we let it be very clearly understood that we are prepared if necessary to do something more than warn. Thus, the so-called mercantile and official policies are really one; the former being a policy of pressure tempered by forbearance, and the latter a policy of forbearance tempered by pressure; and when the two are fairly compared, it will be discovered that there is very little difference in shade between them.

Mr. Seward's despatch commences with a review of the Yangchow difficulty, in which, assuming that the whole affair was a mere ordinary mob riot, and that the officials were willing to punish the malefactors, he condemns the policy adopted by Sir R. Alcock to obtain redress. It is needless to go fully into this question as presented by the Tientsin Massacre, but it is probable that Mr. Seward's opinion is as to the nature of what are called "mob outbreaks," and the willingness of the officials to punish the malefactors may have undergone some modification. By this it may be seen, it is perfectly clear from Mr. Seward's own statements that, however much he may condemn Sir Rutherford Alcock in theory, he fully agrees with him in practice. Mr. Seward writes:

"I note in Sir Rutherford's letter a more or less perfect admission of my statement that the policy which the ministers had pursued at Tientsin was a serious one. As after the revelations connected with the Tientsin outbreak, it is probable that Mr. Seward's opinion is as to the nature of what are called 'mob outbreaks,' and the willingness of the officials to punish the malefactors may have undergone some modification. By this it may be seen, it is perfectly clear from Mr. Seward's own statements that, however much he may condemn Sir Rutherford Alcock in theory, he fully agrees with him in practice. Mr. Seward writes:

"The last difficulty is no doubt more consistent with friendly relations and international law than the first. In these sentences Sir Rutherford admits enough to condemn his theory. We are clearly bound to give the regular proceeding at least a trial. According to this statement it has been the practice as a general rule to put the procedure to its extreme point. My own opinion is, that that procedure was very serious and that it was a mistake to do so. The Chinese government, at least, has been very ready to do nothing to gain by a foreign war, will never fail to find a way to justice when the demand is made in a much more direct and this or we shall find a way to justice ourselves. Surely, it may be retorted, that in this last sentence Mr. Seward 'admits enough to condemn his theory.' Will he kindly say what he means by 'a way to right ourselves.' If it does not mean force, it means nothing. We write with every respect to Mr. Seward, and his views; but it must be admitted in common justice that it is monstrously absurd for him to condemn what he calls the 'mercantile' policy when after elaborately arguing the question, he really can advance nothing which materially differs from it. The fact that he frankly admits these conclusions speaks much for the candour and equanimity with which he has treated the question; but it is perhaps for this reason the more to be regretted that he does not clearly perceive that, if there is any difference between the merchants and the officials as to the China question, it is one not of principle but of degree. Certainly no supporter of the so-

called "mercantile" side of the question has ever advocated a strong policy in such unmitigated language as Mr. Seward himself does. It is not only the language, but the attitude, which is so objectionable. The despatch, produced just as good a race as any at the meeting. At one time it was said to be the dog, who looked round with complacent self-sufficiency on his distressed pursuer, when, second stormed, and when he had been taken to the ground, the odds were all the other way, and it was twenty to one on the human pair. The dog did not start for the human pair.

The *Goose Island* of Saturday notices the resignation of Mr. J. F. Piper, Acting Colonial Chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Piper's resignation, which was accepted by the Rev. Mr. Talbot, late Bishop of the Diocese of the Pacific. The Rev. Mr. Piper's resignation, which was accepted by the Rev. Mr. Talbot, late Bishop of the Diocese of the Pacific. The Rev. Mr. Piper's resignation, which was accepted by the Rev. Mr. Talbot, late Bishop of the Diocese of the Pacific.

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The real difference then between the merchants and the officials in their policy seems after all to be simply that the one side declares that the use of force is necessary, while the other only admits it—a very slight shade of variance to give rise to the stupendous amount of wrangling that has taken place on this much vexed question.

The public will doubtless be glad to learn that the one who is to blame for the land-lip at the Gap, by which a Chinaman lost his life, was not the Chinaman himself, but the official who was in charge of the boat. The public will doubtless be glad to learn that the one who is to blame for the land-lip at the Gap, by which a Chinaman lost his life, was not the Chinaman himself, but the official who was in charge of the boat.

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favorable as they were last week, and if the actual spot was just a little less satisfactory than usual, the accessories were as thorough as any. Perhaps the ambitious design of a wayward crew who entered himself for the Hack Stakes, and cost the Stewards some anxiety and much wailing of woe, before they were put to rest. The Stewards, however, had no objection to the Hack Stakes, and the Hack Stakes, however, had no objection to the Hack Stakes.

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THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
The General Managers to report to the shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, for the year 1870, and for the year 1871. The General Managers to report to the shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, for the year 1870, and for the year 1871.

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Business Announcements

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Flag	Reg.	Yr.	Company	Destination
Spain	36	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	37	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	38	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	39	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	40	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	41	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	42	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	43	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	44	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	45	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	46	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	47	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	48	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	49	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	50	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	51	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	52	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	53	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	54	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	55	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	56	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	57	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	58	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	59	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	60	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	61	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	62	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	63	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	64	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	65	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	66	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	67	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	68	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	69	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	70	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	71	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	72	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	73	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	74	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	75	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	76	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	77	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	78	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	79	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	80	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	81	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	82	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	83	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	84	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	85	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	86	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	87	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	88	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	89	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	90	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	91	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	92	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	93	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	94	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	95	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	96	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	97	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	98	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	99	1861	Ortiz	Cadix
Spain	100	1861	Ortiz	Cadix

Spain, Dr	236	Order	Shanghai
Spain, Dr	236	Order	Shanghai
Spain, Dr	281	Order	Hongkong
Brit, at	1018	Order	Pacific
Spain, Dr	273	Order	
Amr, at	1353	Order	New York
Spain, Dr	607	Order	
Spain, at	594	Order	
Spain, at		Order	
Spain, Dr	402	Order	
Spain, Dr	220	Order	
Amr, at	688	Order Heard & Co	New York
Brit, at	923	Order	Pacific
Brit, at	626	Order	Discharging

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